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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/802,876

03/18/2004

Tooru Ichikawa

ISHP:033A

5192

6160

7590

05/05/2006

PARKHURST & WENDEL, L.L.P.

1421 PRINCE STREET

SUITE 210

ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314-2805

EXAMINER

HOOK, JAMES F

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3754

DATE MAILED: 05/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

SP

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/802,876	Applicant(s) ICHIKAWA ET AL.	
	Examiner James F. Hook	Art Unit 3754	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 February 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 11 and 12 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 11 and 12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
 - 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 10/170,207.
 - 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file, filed in parent application 10/170,207 pertaining to document JAPAN 2001-179811 with a date of 6/14/2001.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 11 and 12 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 7 and 8 of U.S. Patent No. 6,736,290 in view of Lane. The '290 patent discloses the recited structure of claims 11 and 12 with the exception of disclosing details of a cartridge with a stopper member and

how the stopper prevents the cartridge movement. The patent to Lane discloses the recited dispensing apparatus including a cartridge 44 provided with a flange 56 which is a stopper capable of stopping motion of the cartridge in a support section 26 which is cylindrical and able to be swiveled to load the cartridge. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide a cartridge with a flange to act as a stopper in the dispensing apparatus of the 290 patent as such is a old and known cartridge structure used with such types of dispensing apparatuses and would provide an easy disposable holder for the dispensed material which can be interchanged when desired thereby increasing the usefulness of the apparatus and thereby saving money by allowing for many uses with various different cartridges which are replaceable.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lane in view of Wescott. The patent to Lane discloses the recited dispensing apparatus for a cartridge 44 comprising a tubular receiver provided with an outlet opening 54, a stopper member 56, and a plunger 46, the dispensing apparatus comprising a support section 15,26 for supporting the cartridge, a piston formed by rod 36 and 39, the piston moves the plunger inside of the cartridge to dispense fluid

Art Unit: 3754

material from the outlet opening, the support section has a restricting portion formed by the closed cylindrical end of 26 near 30 which is capable of being brought into contact with the stopper member of the cartridge as such is merely intended use, where such would inherently prevent the cartridge from moving in a direction from the rear side of the cartridge to the front end thereof, the restricting portion of the support section has a tubular shape so that the tubular receiver of the cartridge can be inserted from the front end portion thereof into the restricting portion, the restricting portion is swingably supported as seen in figure 6 on the support section around an axis perpendicular to a longitudinal direction of the cartridge. The patent to Lane discloses all of the recited structure with the exception of providing a pair of support arms as part of the support section. The patent to Wescott discloses that it is old and well known in the art to form a support section for a dispensing apparatus for cartridges by forming such with a pair of parallel support arms. It would have been obvious to provide the support section in Lane with a pair of parallel arms to allow for holding the cartridge as suggested by Wescott, where such would provide better swiveling of the support section for better control of the cartridge thereby making the apparatus more useful for a wider set of applications.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 11 and 12 under prior art have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. With respect to the double patenting rejection, it is immaterial how much of the patent is commonly owned as long as there is at least one common inventor between the patent in question and

Art Unit: 3754

the instant application. The recitation of the MPEP section in the arguments was referring to use of a reference as a 102 reference not as a base reference for a double patenting rejection, therefor these arguments are not persuasive and the double patenting rejection stands.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The patents to Sherbondy and Dentler disclosing state of the art dispensing apparatuses.

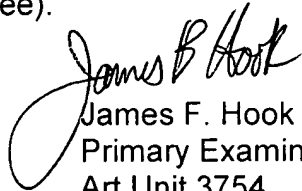
Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James F. Hook whose telephone number is (571) 272-4903. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Wednesday, work at home Thursdays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kevin Shaver can be reached on (571) 272-4720. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


James F. Hook
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3754

JFH